WEDNESDAY, APRIL 3, 1889.

Murat Halstead to Run for Governor. The most sensible and encouraging fact that has arisen from the clamor concerning the Senate's rejection of Field Marshal MURAT HALSTEAD is the announcement of Governor FORAKER that the Field Marshal will run as the Republican candidate for Governor of Ohio in the election of next November. If he is elected, he will indeed be vindicated for the mortification which the act of the Senate has caused him; and if he is defeated, he can find consolation in the fact that it is the free decision and the final indement of the people.

Such a contest before such a tribunal would also include the question regarding the election of Senator Henry B. Payne, which Mr. HALSTEAD and his friends have long been agitating. They assert that Mr. PATER'S election was brought about by he corruption of the Ohio Legislature, in other words, that it was the work of bribery. This accusation we have never had the least faith in. There is no reason to believe that Mr. PAYNE sits in the Senate as the representative of bribery and corruption; and it is evident that other Benators, Republicans as well as Democrats, do not believe it. With this accusation Mr. HALSTRAD has identified himself; and when he runs for Governor the people will have an opportunity to pass judgment upon it, as well as upon him.

This is the right way to deal with such questions. Refer them to the people.

"Lay on MacDurr, And damned be him who first cries Hold, enough "

Mr. Halstead on Business Morality.

It will be remembered that in a lawsuit in Boston about a year ago the former Vice-President of the American Electric Light Company incidentally testified as follows concerning Col. FRED GRANT, President, director, and active promoter of that concern:

"Col. Chart came to Boston, and he and Mr. Hersey made negotiations as to the raising of the \$100,000. Think they got it from some bank in Boston; the Commonwealth Sank, I think. Don't think there was monwealth Sank, I think. Don't think about \$100,000 in cash paid in. I never knew anything about \$100,000. The the value of the patents representing \$200,000. The patents were handled by somebody else."

The \$100,000 in question constituted the amount of cash which Col. GRANT, as one of the incorporators of the company, swore had en paid into the capital stock over and shove certain patents which the promoters had capitalized at \$900,000. Col. GRANT'S sworn certificate that \$100,000 had been paid in cash into the treasury of the company is still on file at the Massachusetts State House. The cross-examination of the witness Goff by Governor Gaston threw further light upon the transaction:

"The examination was then devoted to ascertain Witness's knowledge of the capital stock of the com-pany, and he said that it was represented to him as that the \$100,000 had been paid in technically by Col.

"After some sharp queries, witness was allowed to state the facts in the case, and said that Col. Grass same to the firm off Paracors, Harrier & Hassing, and asked for the use of \$100,000 for a little while. Some member of the firm went with him to the bank and gave him the use of the money.

"'How could they give him the use of it? was Mr.

"I think he simply handled the meney so that he could swear that it had been paid in." Barron's immediate query.

Were you there T " 'I cannot recollect.

"Did you not make the arrangements for the use o No. sir: I think it was done by Mr. HERSEY." Did you not know that it was an entirely ficti

peration?'
"'I supposed the money was to be used in paying in the capital stock.'
"'But you know that the money never left the bank t

"'I knew nothing, but supposed that it did not.'

treasury of the American Electric Light Company ?"

"I didn't discover any of it when I was elected a

We print this testimony again, because there has been found at last a reputable Republican newspaper which meets the charge rainst Col. GRANT specific takes to defend the morality of the Bos-

on transaction. That newspaper is the Cincinnati Commerpial Gazette, and it is proper to say that its amazing defence of Col. GRANT appeared several days before Mr. HALSTEAD's rejection by the Senate. The subjoined opinion of the Commercial Gazette was printed after the appointment of Col. GRANT to Vienna, and at a time when Mr. HALSTEAD reasons-

bly expected the confirmation of his own appointment to Berlin: "Ool. Fren Dawr Guarr shared to some extent his father's inapotal delusions, and he has had ill tuck in speculation and politics, but the criticisms that have been made upon him since he has been named in conon with a foreign mission have been extreme; and the assumption that the formal payment of a sum of meacy to meet the requirements of the lawin a stock Sparation was necessarily a disreputable proceeding does not deserve countenance. There are thousands of pay-ments of the kind in which the technicalities of legal formalities are complied with, by the formal transfer of money paid in, without any improper motive or ill result. The law requires, for instance, that a certain amount of stock shall be paid up in full, and, in fact, value has been given for it, and yet the law requires the money. A sum is taken from a bank and passed through, to meet the letter of the law, and returned to the bank. It is not found in the treasury of the stock company. It has been borrowed to meet a lemand that is specific-but as representa-

mine received has been given, and the use of actua

cash is needed to fulfi the form. This is not a cheat it is plain, honest business and the truth of which none-need be ashamed. The appearance of Col. Grany in a transaction of this kind does not account to the conransaction of this kind does not prove that he is a rickster, or that any repreach should be laid upon him." The language of this explication is somewhat confused, but the meaning is perfectly dear. The words are Mr. HALSTEAD'S, but the ethical theory here advanced belongs to CONATHAN WILD OF to FERDINAND WARD If Mr. HALSTEAD or any of his Cincinnati friends has sworn to a certificate of incorporation on the strength of such an evasion of what Mr. HALSTRAD airly terms " the techpicalities of legal formalities," he had better

teer clear of the Grand Jury. He is liable indictment for perjury. Why does the law require that a certain amount of the capital stock shall be paid in, If the mere fingering of somebody else's What bank bills answers all purposes? rives value to stock offered for sale in the market, if the sworn statement of the incorporators that capital has actually been invested in the enterprise means nothing, and is merely an empty form? Why should there be any such ceremony as incorporation and the recording of the sworn certificate of incorporation, or any provision for the punishment of perjury, if there is no essential difference in the eyes of the law between an honest enterprise starting business with genuine stock subscriptions and a swindling

project with imaginary capital? In the answer to these questions will b found the refutal of Mr. HALSTEAD'S extraordinary theory of business morality. The "technicalities of legal formalities" are the protection of the honest investor against sharpers and thieves. The same lawsuit which accidentally disclosed the method by which Col. FRED GRANT enabled himself to swear that \$100,000 in cash had been paid in Light Company, brought to the witness stand a State street banker who testified that the stock w. hose value rested on this false oath as a four idation had been selling in the open market as high as \$115 a share less than a month previous to the bursting

of the bubble. That: Mr. HALSTEAD, is why the Boston transaction was not plain, honest business as you affect to regrard it. But beyond any question of busines s consequences or legal formalities, the fact remains that no honest gentleman will, und er any circumstances swear to a lie knowlingly and in order that he may make money by his false oath.

Our Relations With Spanish America.

Two recent incidents deserve more general attention than they have yet received. A meeting of merchan'ts and manufacturers was lately held in this city for the purpose of arousing public in terest in the develop ment of trade between this country and the Spanish-American regulilos. The participants in this meeting resolved to organize themselves into a species of association. whose aim should be to devise and pres such measures as may tend to give the United States a fair share of the valuable and rapidly increasing commerce now for the most part monopolized by Great Britain.

The species of international congress, to which President HARRISON has appointed Commissioners and has invited other American comonmwealths, has the same end in view. A conference of this kind was first projected eight years ago, during Mr. BLAINE'S former occupancy of the State Department. At that time the war in which Peru and Bolivia had been the aggressors, but of which Chill has unexpectedly reaped the fruits of victory, was still pending, and there seemed to be some ground for apprehending that the conference might try to inter pose between Chill and her opponents, and deprive the former State of an indemnity proportionate to her risks and eacrifices. The situation is now completely changed. There is no longer any war in South or Central America, and there is, therefore, no danger that an international conference will engage in any business outside of that for which it is ostensibly convoked. We may go further and acknowledge that, could the relentless resolve of Chili to block the political and commercial regeneration of the Peruvian people have been foreseen in 1881, the supposed inclination of our Government to secure by the exercise of a generous diplomacy equitable terms of peace between the two South American belligerents, would have encountered very little opposition in this country. But, as we have said, the opportu-

nity of interceding on behalf of Peru seems to have gone by, and the question that now concerns us is, in what spirit is our attempt to contract closer commercial relations likely to be received by the Spanish-American States? There is undoubtedly some difference of feeling among them on the subject, although the majority in number and importance are, we believe, ready to welcome our advances. From Chili, indeed, we need not expect a cordial attitude, and it is questionable whether the Santiago Government will take any part in the forthcoming conference. The landowning oligarchy, which controls Chili, has no real sympathy with our democratic institutions. and it has formed a more intimate and indissoluble connection with Fingland than any other South American community. The position which Ecuador may take is disputable, and we may add that the trade of that republic is of no great moment. The United States of Colombia are at bottom probably less friendly to us than they are to France. The Bogota politicians see that our remonstrances have deterred the French Government from completing the Panama Canal, and they naturally look with some resentment on our encouragement of the Nicaragua waterway. What line may be taken by Uruguay is also doubtful, for, although the predilections of the Liberal party, which has for some time been dominant at Montevideo, would be naturally in favor of the United States, the financial obligations of the country to Eng-

lish capitalists are weighty. On the other hand, the good will of Peru and Bolivia may be relied upon, as they do not blame Mr. BLAINE for the failure of our Government in 1881 to perform the kind offices on which they had too confidently counted. The same thing may be said of Venezuela, which, since the controversy over its eastern boundary , has reached an acute stage, has become exceedingly hostile to England and anxious to acquire the friendship of the United States. The Central American republics may also be depended on to do everything to further the aims of the international conference. Above all, we are certain of the hearty cooperation of the Argentine Confederation, the most populous, flourishing, highly civilized, and progressive of the Spanish-speaking States

of South America. It will be for the conference to say what practicable measures for the assurance of mutually profitable commercial relations should be recommended to the Governments represented. But the hope of the projectors of the conference is known to be the formation of an American Customs Union, analogous to the Zollverein, which paved the way for the political fusion of North Germany. There is no doubt that by a reciprocity treaty between the United States and the Buenos Ayres Government, for instance, both parties would profit, for our manufactures would find a large, expanding market in the Argentine Confederation whose raw products, on the other hand, would flow to New York instead of to London.

## A Trial of Smokeless Powder.

The London Times of week before last contained an account, we believe, of the first public experiment with the substance which of all inventions devised during the last twenty years of peace promises to effect the most radical change in future wars—a smokeless powder. The former obscuration of portions of the field of battle by a powder cloud, a feature that threatened to be enormously extended through use of the new repeating rifles, will never again be factor in strategy or a hindrance to the rapid progress of an engagement. Here is the result of a recent trial held at Dartford before a company of the highest British military authorities, between the ordinary black powder and the new compound known as the MAXIM powder. 'The trial was with quick-firing guns of 45 calibre:

"The amount of black powder was 80 grs. to a car tridge, and that of the smokeless powder 55 gra; yet with the latter a slightly increased muzzle velocity is obtained. The great point however, is the comparative mount of smoke. Pifty rounds were fired with each description of powder. After some thirty rounds of the black powder had been fired the firer could not see the target from the dense cloud of smoke, while with the mokeless powder the target was clearly discornible to the end of the series of fity rounds, and would evidently have continued so after several hundred rounds had been rapidly discharged. There was with the smokeless powder merely a faint mist; and the trial yesterday was under circumstances favorable to the black pow-der, for the admosphere was clear and there was a slight air. Had the trial taken place in a damp and still air the at between the two powders would have been even

more marked than it actually was.
"With the smokeless powder, which is believed to be to the treasury of the American Electric | superior to the French smokeless powder, it would be

almost impossible at 600 yards to fix the position of a fring line, and at that distance also the sound of the discharge would be scarcely audible. It is almost impossible to foresee to what extent tactics will be modipossible to rorsee to what extent tactics will be modi-fied by this invention. Another advantage of the Mar-its smokeless powder is that after being wetted and dried it is still efficient. Indeed, a charge of this pow-der has been actually chewed, then dried, and afterward fired."

This is the sort of material with which all the armies of Europe are now equipped. The employment of a smokeless powder through the barrels of rapid-firing guns, both in the hands of infantry and artillery, will cause the battles of the future, when once fairly joined, to rage with a fury hitherto unknown, and thus the probability of Lord WolseLey's prediction is greatly heightened, that by the new tactics the historic movements "shoulder to shoulder" must be superseded by methods somewhat resembling those of savages. whereby each soldier fights at greate intervals from his comrades, and with greater individual responsibility. Everything tends to make the next serious contest as novel in its style as it must be terrible in its result.

The Vacancy in the Supreme Court. The most important vacancy in office

which the President has now to fill is that caused by the recent death of Mr. Justice STANLEY MATTHEWS of the Supreme Court

of the United States. In the Federal judicial system there are nine circuits, and the Justices of the Supreme Court of the United States are assigned to these circuits, each Judge being required to hold a Circuit Court in his circuit at least once every two years. In each circuit there is also a Circuit Judge, who ordinarily holds the Circuit Court there; and under Mr. CLEVELAND'S Administration an act was passed providing for the appointment of an additional Circuit Judge in the Second Circuit, comprising New York, Connecticut, and Vermont, so that there are now ten Circuit Judges in all. Mr. E. H. La-COMBE, formerly Counsel to the Corporation in this city, was appointed to the new post.

Mr. Justice Matthews was assigned to the Sixth Circuit, which comprises Ohio, Michigan, Kentucky, and Tennessee. The Circuit Judge of the Sixth Circuit is HOWELL E. JACKSON of Nashville, formerly a Senator of the United States from Tennessee. If he was a Republican it would be natural to expeet his promotion to the bench of the Federal Supreme Court; but of course no Democrat will be appointed. Of the United States District Judges in the Sixth Circuit, the only Republican who is at all well known outside of his district is Judge HENRY B. Brown of Detroit, but we have not noticed his name among those mentioned as likely to be selected by the President.

We do not think that geographical considerations ought to control in this matter. A person who is nominated for the office of Associate Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States ought to be, in the first place, an excellent lawyer, and in the second place it is desirable that he should be widely known as such; that is to say, other things being equal, a lawyer whose reputation is national rather than local should be chosen. Unless, therefore, the Sixth Circuit has a first-rate man for the post beyond all doubt, the President should go outside that circuit, and if he does so he cannot find a better man anywhere in the country than WALTER Q. GRESHAM, now Circuit Judge of the Seventh Circuit, which includes the President's own State, as well as Illinois and Wisconsin.

Gen. GRESHAM was District Judge of the United States in Indiana for nearly eighteen years, until he became Postmaster-General under President ARTHUR, which office he relinquished for his present post. He is a man of national reputation, both judicial and political, and his appointment would strengthen the Supreme Court and command universal approval. We cannot think of any other man in whom so many qualifications for the place are united.

We don't think our esteemed contemporary, the Indianapolis Journal, is entirely sound in the following observations which we copy

from its leading columns: "The rejection by the Senate of the nomination of Mr. MURAT HALSTEAD AS Minister to Berlin is an event of more importance than may appear at first gla this action the Senate has pushed to the furthest verge its constitutional prerogative of advice and consent in

the matter of executive appointments." The President has the right to nominate any person whom he thinks proper. The power of the Senators is equally broad and equally independent when they are called upon for their advice and consent. They may confirm or may reject, just as they think proper, and there is no authority which can call them to account except the authority of the people and the public press. They are just as free to reject as the President is to nominate; and, if they do wrong, there is no remedy except in public discussion, in popular determination, and in the voting at the ensuing elections.

The subjoined comment occupies a place in the Springfield Republican:

"Quar is thought to have 'served notice' on the Administration. He has not counted for much since the 4th of March."

This is quite possible. We have heard before of cases in which the successful have kicked over the ladders by which they had climbed to

Moreover, it is likely to turn out a pretty cold

day when MATTHEW S. gets left,

Through the late negotiations with the Centennial Committee the true relation of the Legislature and Board of Aldermen to the ceremonies of April 80 is becoming better understood. Whoever receives a ticket for parade. ball, or banquet, on account of his official station and as a matter of proper course, cease in the true sense to be an invited guest. He becomes a legitimate part of the celebration and show, just like the President of the United States. The civil functionaries entitled exofficio to seats on any stand are no more spec tators merely than the brilliant militiamen who will leg it past their enraptured eyes. All play their part in completing the proper circum stances of the celebration. We enjoin upon legislators and Aldermen an unwavering consciousness of their new duties. They must show up in their Sunday best, so far as outward appearances are concerned, and inwardly they should be in a state of mental dignity and appreciation which will make them a fitting feature of this most glorious anniversary.

Wondrous in the quality of its sound, in its power, and its resonance, and far surpassing all like instruments is the American plane. We do not believe that Von Bulow is ever heard to the same advantage in Europe, unless, as is indeed quite likely, he uses an American piane. We surpass all the rest of the world in mechanical and scientific workmanship, and it is no wonder that we make the most beautiful instruments.

It helps us to realize that things are moving in South America when we read that traveliers in Buenos Ayres can now engage their sleeping car borths and journey in luxurious style hundreds of miles west and north, crossing the wide saline pampas, formerly the horror of travellers, and, skirting the western Andes for 400 miles, landing at last in the northwest corner of the republic, about 300 miles from the Pacific Ocean. Not long ago this journey, which is now made in less than & half week, was taken in lumbering diligences, occupied many days, and was a very tedious trip. Though Argentina has her full share of financial crises, we may expect to hear many

great things of a country which has attracted nearly 500,000 immigrants in four years and is now running sleeping cars across the pampas

The arder of a very het political contest is insufficient to excuse a respectable newspaper like the Chicago Tribune in speaking of Gen. JOHN M. PATATER'S "Ill-advised and insulting presence" in Chicago. Gen. PALMER has taken the liberty of coming to Chicago for the pur-pose of speaking in favor of Mr. Chrones, the Democratic candidate for Mayor. Why his presence insults anybody and why it is ill advised for him to go to Chicago as often as he wants to, and to say what he wants to, is not clear. The agitation of the Chicago Tribune about him seems to indicate that Mr. ROCHE,

the Republican candidate, is not well. It is unfortunate that anybody in Chicago should object to the presence in that city of perhaps the most distinguished citizen of Illinois. Gen. Palmen was a first-rate soldier and a first-rate Republican. He could not stand the corruption of the Republican party, and he left it. He has been a good, solid Democrat since he left it. If he has not the right to give his opinion about the Chicago municipal election, it would be interesting to know who has

The city of Brooklyn has sustained a serious loss in the death of ALEXANDER McCur one of her best-known citizens, at what seems the comparatively early age of sixty-two. He had served the public long and well, as Corpotation Counsel, Associate Judge and Chie Judge of the City Court of Brooklyn. Solicitor of the Treasury at Washington, and lastly as this city. He was an able lawyer, a sagncious whose scholarly tastes made him a delightful empanion to those who knew him well.

Before the adjournment of our State Legis ature both Houses must adopt some measure that will provide work for the prisoners at Sing Sing. Warden BRUSH, who sees every day the injurious results of their enforced idleness has been in Albany striving to secure action on the subject. The Assembly has taken up the matter after a fashion, but legislation upon it is postponed week after week. There is not now much time to be lost. The "cruel and unusual punishment" of idleness must be prevented.

According to the reports from Hodelda one of the two largest ports of Arabia on the Red Sea, slaves are still smuggled across from Africa in large numbers, and in spite o the activity of the British, French, and Italian cruisers. It is charged that the Turkish officers connive at the trade and receive bribe money amounting to \$2 a head on the slave importations. In this part of Arabia slaves from the Zanzibar coast and the Soudan were formerly introduced in large numbers, finding employment chiefly in the harems and at domestic service. The blockade has practically cut off these sources of supply, and most of the slaves now imported are Galla and Abyssinian girls, who can be taken to the coast at the narrow part of the Red Sea and shipped across in a night. Most of these girls are destined for the harems, and the more attractive among them sell at the comparatively cheap rate of \$120 to \$200 apiece. While the blockade, therefore, has reduced the supply of male slaves the traffic in women still goes on; and this curious anomaly results from the fact that female slaves best reward the risks incurred, and the choicest girls can be obtained near that part of the coast where there is the least danger of being caught while taking them to market.

The women of Detroit behaved themselves finely at Monday's election for school inspecthe right of voting. Some of them were en-thusiastic in the work of electioneering, but the majority of those who voted were entirely tranquil. Husbands and wives went to the polls together, though they did not always vote the same ticket, and the voters of both sexes displayed mutual respect at the ballot boxes. It was through the labors of the women that one of the female candidates for the office of school inspector was elected. She is over 60 years old.

Foreign Notes of Beal Interest, Dr. Terby of Louvain, an astronomer, announces the

appearance of a "white region on Saturn's ring, oppo-The Lord Mayor of London has raised a fund of five

thousand dollars to pay the expenses of a delegation of English workingmen at the Paris Exposition. The Paris Exposition will open or, May 5. Aseries of grand fites has been arranged to last all through the summer. The Exposition will end in September with the award of prizes.

One thirtieth of the whole population of Iceland emigrated last year, moved, it is said, by the unpopularity of the Danish Government and the blandishments of

Canadian emigration agents. The late Capt. Lonsdale Ponden left \$3,000,000 to his grandson, and only a life interest in half that sum to his daughter, the grandson's mother. The young man has just made an absolute gift of \$1,500,000 to his mother. Since the last general election the Liberal Unionists

have lost eight seats in Parliament and the Conserva-tives five, while the Home Ruiers have gained thirteen seats, so that the Government majority has fallen from 116 to 90. The English press is demanding a new song for use at public meetings in place of "He's a july good fellow, which, it is insisted, is inappropriate to Gladatone, Salis bury, and almost everybody else in whose honer it is

now sung.

A scheme to establish a line of omnibuses in which smoking should be allowed has fallen through in Lon don, because it turns out that an act of Parliament would be necessary to enable the issuance of a license for such a vehicle.

Frince Luitpeld, Regent of Bavaria, who is a devout

Catholic, will only allow the performance of the "Passion Play" at Ober-Ammergaujnext year upon condition that the text be proviously revised by the senior court chaplain at Munich.

The Rev. Alexander Wilson, Vicar of Tottenham, recently made a demand for his tithes upon a Catholic convent founded by the Rev. Father Bayly, and when payment was refused seized the watch and chain of his prother priest to satisfy the claim.

Mr. John Sargent has painted a sensationally satis factory portrait of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth. He has "fairly revelled in the gorgeous color of the superb bar-bario robes and the rich red hair. More than this, he has caught the expression of the lady's face."

English public opinion is scandalized by the proposate build a "dead house" to receive the overflow from

Westminster Abbey. It is urged that there is still room enough in the Abbey for monuments to all the really great men that are likely to die for some time. Pat Feeney, a popular Irish comedian, who not long age gave \$10,000 to the Duchess of Mariborough's fund for the relief of misery in Ireland, is now so reduced in circumstances, owing to illness, that he is depending upon the procession of a based or the company. upon the proceeds of a benefit at Dublin to keep him

Henry Irving is said to pay a liberal annuity to Lewis, the adapter of "The Bella," although not under any legal obligation. Lewis never made a success of any play but that one, and is now best known at the bars of public houses, being described as "a curious survival of intellectual distinction mingled with a generally dissipated air.

M. Dock, the new head of the Sevres china works, has

had the trade mark of the establishment registered Heretofore Sevres ware has had a different stamp unde every different Government, and none of them have been protected against forgery, which is said to have re-sulted in the turning out of a large amount of alleged sevres that never was within sight of the factory. A collection of photographs of snow scenes taken by Donkin, the celebrated mountain climber, is being a hibited in London, and is creating much interest, which the climber cannot enjoy. He and an English com-panion are supposed to be lying in a crevasse somewhere in the Caucasos, no irrace of them having been found aince they set out to ascend one of the loftlest peaks. A pertrait of Anthony Payne, the Cornish giant, painte for Charles II. in 1680, which has just been acquired by the Royal Institution at Cornwall, was once the projecty of Lord Temple, and after many vicinitudes passes into the hands of a farmer, from whom it was purchas

was soid to a dealer for \$210, and in a few week The latest recruit to the ranks of the English "ladytraders" is Mrs. Stuart Mensies, who has gone into mil linery and dressmaking under the nom de commerce of Marion. Mrs. Cooper Oakley is "leabel" in trade. Mme, Le Breton is "Mme. Lill." and there are also a florist, a curry maker, and a furniture dealer, whose advertised names half conceal the identity of well-known ladies in

by Gilbert, the historian, for \$10. At the latter's death

society who have taken up trade.

Truth refers to bese ball as "the fatuous game which se are called upon, in columns of twaddle and fustion, to fall down and worship; a game that for science cannot hold a candle to cricket or tennia to say nothing of lawn tennis and ranquets; and that for real active exercise can not be compared to football. It is a dull, stupid game for grown men, good enough for a school playground, but absolutely out of place at Lord's or the Oval."

INXERESTING GOSSIP OF THE DAY.

Monmouth county, New Jersey, is not only the richest arming county in the United States and the greates marter of watering places in the world, but it is a mustion whether any other one county embraces so many villages with queer names as it does. Listen to some of them: Ricevilla, Chapel Hill, Scufferown, Colt's Neck, Bed Bank, Long Branch, Nazareth, Nauvoo Sandy Hook, Blue Ball, Bandy Noo, or Leedsville, Tin-ton Falls, Scobeyville, and Fairhaven.

Who ever heard of everybody's dog! Vagrant ours on enough, but how many gentle and refined anines are there who acknowledge no place as home? There is such a one in Asbury Park. He first belonged o Theodore S. Davis, the artist, but soon left him to go and live with a neighbor. That was years ago, and since then this "Jim." a big, sad-eyed, handsome hound, has regularly gone the round of the houses on Nixth, Sev-enth, and Eighth avenues in that village, stopping in each until he grow tired of it and wanted a change. No one claims him, but he is at home with every one.

A tramper after looking all over the upper part of the lown as far as Harlem River, gave vent to this re-mark: "Whatever may be said about the degenerate times in which we live, it is certain that the New York ers of this generation are building better domiciles for their posterity than the New Yorkers of last generation or any previous generation built for uk." This remark will be justified by everybody who looks over the work of building that has been done up town during the pas few years, and is now being done.

The steamers from this port are already crowded with assengers bound for the Paris Exposition, which is to be opened in a mouth from this time, and it is an assured fact that there will be many thousands of Americans at the opening ceremonies on the 5th of May. The exportation of American goods[and inventions to be put on display in Paris has been noteworthy in many respects, and there are reports from our exhibitors that they have been treated with the highest coursesy by the French managers of the great show. Some of the exhibitors think that they will astonish the French. It appears by the quarterly report just received from

Castle Garden that the immigration thus far this year has been over one-fifth less than that for the cerrespond-ing period of last year, or, in other words, it has fallen from 51,546 to 40,680. The decline of numbers is among the Italians, British, and Irish, not among the Germa or Russians. Advices from various countries in Europe however, lead to the belief that there will be a big rust during the summer months, especially if encouragement is given to it by the condition of the labor market in the United States. It is a fact that warnings again migration to America have been sent both to Ge and Great Britain by several of the leaders of powerfu trades unions in this country.

The British immigration to the Canadian province has been increasing within recent years, and last year it rose to 85,000. The English people are told that land is more easily obtained there than in the United States and a large proportion of them are auxious to get hold of a piece of the soil. The Canadian Government offer inducements in this line, and takes care that its offers shall be well advertised throughout Great Britain.

Henry W. Raymond, who has been appointed private secretary to Gen. Tracy of the Navy Department, was in youth trained by his father, Henry J. Raymond, the founder of the New York Times, to be his successor in the editorship of that paper. He was a bright writer after his graduation from Yale over twenty years ago, but in a short time his father died, and his career in New York journalism was out short. He tried his fortunes in va-rious lines out West, and subsequently took hold of a rural newspaper somewhere in Pennsylvania, and there he was found by Secretary Tracy, who had been an old friend of his father and a writer for the Times. Mr. Raymond is well qualified in every way to perform the du-ties of the office to which he has been appointed, and there is no doubt that both his amiability and his alertness will be needed in it.

Both of M. Coquelin's performances this weak will be advantageous to institutions that do good work in the city. He appears to-morrow night for the benefit of the French Benevolent Society and on Friday afternoon for the benefit of the Actors' Fund. The former institution has a record that is familiar to Coquelin's countrymen in New York, and the latter institut countrymen in New York, and the latter institution has a history that is appreciated by all the members of the dramatic profession. They have both merited the ser-vices which M. Coquelin has generously offered to give them, and there can be no doubt that Steinway Hall will be crowded to morrow evening and the Madison Square Theatre Friday afternoon.

The Prohibitionists of this city have been in a state of jubilation for the past two days over Secretary Wans-maker's prohibition speech of Sunday last in Phila-delphia, and their feelings have been made known at their headquarters, in the office of the Voice. Secretary Wanamaker has long entertained the views that he claimed on Sunday, but his utterances have become of more importance than ever on account of his official position in President Harrison's Cabinet. The Prohibitienists here think they will have an influence in the election soon to be held in Pennsylvania, for which they have been making preparations.

In the subscription lists of the fund that is being raised here for the Confederate Soldiers' Homel in Texas we notice the names of a good many Union officers who were prominent in the war against the Confederacy.

The amount of money produced in the city thus far is not much over \$1.500, but as the cost of supporting each inmate of the home is only about \$100 per year, we have provided for fifteen needy Confederates. It is to be hoped that the sum will be doubled by the entertain nent of next Sunday night at Harrigan's Theatre. We do not see why this city does not give ten times more than it has given to this excellent charity

The Brooklynites who have business with the Navy Department and who have had occasion to visit Wash ington in regard to it during the past month say that Hen Tracy is the hardest worker who has been have already learned all about the duties of his office and shows surprising evidence of his knowledge of its affairs and of our naval business in all quarters of the world. He gives personal consideration to every que tion that is brought before him. He is ready to listen t the schemes of inventors and reconstructors. He re tains his gravity in the presence of bores.

The latest little swindle in the peddling line is being worked through the suburban towns in New Jersey. man goes around to each house with a bottle of medicine, a box of salve, and a vial of "perfumed disinfectant," the whole lot for a dollar. The latter, he alleges, when the cork is out will diffuse a pleasant odor through a room, and will at the same time be a safeguard agains contagion. He insists upon leaving a bottle and asks that it be tried. He will call again in a few days, and if it has not been found satisfactory he will not charge anything for it. He slips the cork in his pooket and leaves the open bottle to perfume and disinfect the room. The liquid is very volatile, and when he gets back in a day or two it has nearly all evaporated, whereupon be demands fifty cents for what has been used." Often he gets it.

A very weather-wise man at Asbury Park, Mr. Pen-warden, announces that the United States are to enjoy a very warm summer. He says that he has never known it to fail that wherever the wind is when the sur crosses the line there it will be most of the time during the ensuing six months. The meteorological event tool place last week, and on that and the succeeding day the windiwas northeast. That means prevailing northeast winds during the summer, with consequent heat in the inland region and coolness on the Atlantic scaboard.

Travellers say that to-day Brooklyn is the dirtiest o the large cities of the United States. All during Nurch the winds kept the air full of dust, and not only are the streets covered with long neglected dirt, but the fronts of the houses, the signboards, and the fences are coated with it. It makes a New Yorker more proud than ever to get back to clean air and clean surr journey about Brooklyn.

Mr. M. R. Spazzoli, the Secretary of the New York Cremation Society, says that the technical obstacles Cremation Society, says that the technical obstacles which formerly interfered with cremation are all removed, and the work of reducing a body to makes is now accomplished in less than two hours. "There now come to the crematory," he says, "the bodies of those who in life were strictly religious and the ministers of their shurches bless the urns as they used to bless the graves." He says that as incineration does not offend any oreed and ignores caste—treating all allke—there is which can be brought against it, either by soofers or skeptics.

Summer travellers to Long Branch by rail will find two new depots on the way-a costly and beautiful one of stone at Little Silver, the stopping place for Shrews-bery, and a picturesque and tasteful one at West End. the upper end or Long Branch. The West End station has long covered spaces at either end that give it the look and advantages of a great umbrella. A far busie place than either or both, which is North Asbury Park, rill be found to have the same old barn that has served as a station there for six or more years.

The announcement that the old New Haven freigh

building at Centre and White streets is to be dem and in its stead a new criminal court building is to be srected, has had the effect of raising rents thereabout. The lawyers who have had offices in the old tumbledown houses for many years are in rebellion and are moving away, and liquor saloon keepers are coming into possession of their vacated rooms. Jimmy Oliver recently moved away from an office opposite the Tombs that he occupied for years to the front of ex-Congressman Morgan Jones's plumbing shop, some distance away, and now ex-Warden of the Tombe John Stacom has removed from the offices he long has occupied to the floor above Oriver. All around them are other lawyers who were near the Tombe, but have been force away by high rents. A real catate dealer there says he is inclined to believe that some of the saloon keepers are going to get left, for the workmen now in the old freight depot spend much more than any of the city's employees. They would be more likely to patronize a Cautre street saloon, while the clarks and city's employees would go around to the cafes and rectaurants on the side streets off Broadway.

THE RUSH TO ORLAHOMA.

Thirty Thousand People Eager to Move Into the Promised Land,

Sr. Louis, April 2.-A flood of immigration is moving toward the Oklahoma Territory. which is to be opened to settlement on the 22d inst. The mail matter received daily at the anywhere within range of the promised land indicates that there is not nearly land enough in sight to go half way round. Purcell, which it was expected would be the first boom centre of the new Territory, now promises to decline more rapidly than it rose into prominence. It lies just outside of Oklahoma. For a long time

more rapidly than it rose into prominence. It lies just outside of Oklahoma. For a long time past a large number of expectant boomers who have been quartered there have been paying rental or some form of tribute to a man named Love, who had a priority of right, and who has been making a speculation out of his holdings. Now that Pursell has been left out of the line it is a sure thing that it will be a deserted village after the 22d inst.

The four principal towns now in the limits of the grant are Guthrie, Oklahoma City, Edwards, and Norman. Colonies of emigrants are being organized in all the little towns of the country and are asking rates to points nearest the place they want to reach. The railroads will not make a cut rate, but will maintain prices and take advantage of the rush both going and coming. There are so many capitalists waiting to go in for town sites and mineral that it is a sure thing that a great many poor people will be left. There is not room for over 10,000 homesteads in the lands to be thrown open to settlement. Over 30,000 applications for transportation have already been received at St. Louis railroad offices. There is a great cry of "On to Oklahoma." A pitiful picture is expected next fall when the "crowded out" pilgrims have to "move on."

LETTER FROM BRAYTON IVES

On His Connection with the M. and D. Lane and Investment Company,

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: I beg that you will publish the following statement relative to the article which appeared in your columns to-day on my connection with the Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Converse.

Minnesota and Dakota Land and Investment Company.

In July, 1886, the Northern Pacific Railroad Company sold to Joseph K. McCammon ail of its lands in Dakota east of the Missouri River at the price of two dollars per acre, payable in Northern Pacific preferred stock. At that time I was not a director of the Northern Pacific Company, nor interested in it in any way except as a stockholder. Furthermore, I was not acquainted with Mr. McCammon, and I knew nothing of the transaction until several months after it had been made, when Mr. McCammon and his associates requested my firm, as bankers, to cooperate with them in completing their purchase.

and his associates requested my firm, as bankers, to cooperate with them in completing their purchase.

I had been elected meanwhile a director of the Northern Pacific Company, and, before consenting to take an active part in the enterprise, it consulted with my follow directors as to the expediency of so doing. It was believed to be for the interest of the railroad company to have the land company succeed, and since that time I have been working for its success. Last year the original contract of sale was modified in some respects, the land company giving up the lands in the "indemnity limits," amounting to about \$80,000 acres, and the railroad company, in return, extending the time for payment. This was done by the Land Committee of the Northern Pacific Company, of which I have never been a member. In fact, I have never voted or in any way acted upon the matter as a director of the Northern Pacific road. Even if I had done so it is not probable that my action would have been adverse to its interests, as I am now and for years have been one of its largest stockholders. I am an enthusiastic believer in its future and in the prosperity of the country through which it runs. I believe that the sale and development of its lands will contribute more than any other one factor to this prosperity. For several years the sales of lands have been slow, and the directors thought that the help of a land company, with a new body of stockholders, would prove to be a valuable auxiliary in the work of settling the country. For this reason, among others, they sold the land, stipulating as one of the conditions of sale that a company should be formed to aid in its settlement. It seemed to me wise to offer to the Northern Pacific stockholders an opportunity to take part in the enterprise and to share any profits which there might be in it, and on consulting with a number of the leading directors of the Northern Pacific, they approved to be a requestion.

tunity to take part in the enterprise and to share any profits which there might be in it, and on consulting with a number of the leading directors of the Northern Pacific, they approved of the suggestion. Accordingly a pamphlet was issued by my firm, in which the details of the sale were fully set forth and the stockholders of the Northern Pacific, both common and preferred, were offered a participation in it on the same terms as the original purchasers. This pamphlet bore the endorsement of the principal officers of the company, viz. Mr. T. F. Oakes, the President: Mr. Robert Harris, the Chairman of the Board, and Mr. Charles B. Lamborn, the head of the land department. The positions which these gentlemen hold, both as men of high character and of very great ability in railroad matters, should convince the stockholders who have chosen them to manage the affairs of the road not only that there is no "job" in this land sale, but that it has been made wisely and for the best interests of the railroad company. In the present state of public feeling toward railroad corporations, it may not be strange that stockholders should look with skepticism upon the spectacle of a director offering to share with his follow stockholders the advantages, of stockholders should look with skepticism upon the spectacle of a director offering to hare with his fellow stockholders the advantages of any operation in which they are mutually interested. But, whether unusual or not, it has been done in this case, and I feel quite assured that a correct knowledge of the facts will result in the belief that both I and my co-directors have noted with honor and wisdom.

Brayron Ivra

BRAYTON IVES. 4 BROAD STREET, April 2, 1889.

The Man She Shouldn't Marry.

A delicate situation is this beyond a doubt and we sincerely trust that the greaterror that is possible may not be committed by the young woman who declares herself to be concerned: Sin: I have been going out with a young man for over a year, and during that time lie has never said a word about what he intends to do. Do you think it would make him wheak his mind if I should go with some one else for a while, and make him think he is going to get left? I have made up my mind that I will not waste any more time on him. People have called me by his name, and although I corrected them it places me in a queer position.

H. B. New York, March 28,

No plot for the purpose of getting this young man to speak in the manner evidently desired is to be thought of for a moment, for the crushing reason that our correspondent should no take him under any circumstances. If a year's company with a young woman is insuff to draw the lucky man who has enjoyed the privilege of keeping it to the point of wishing that there should be an exchange of hearts and hands as well as of society. it is because he will never get there naturally. He may be capable of a stronger emotion than friendship, but it will take some other girl to stir it up, and what we sedulously advise our correspondent to avoid above all is the attempt to lead him to the point to which he gives no sign of wanting to go of his own accord. Leave him, certainly, but not with the design to make

him follow.

possible to excite that feeling by beginning to keep company with some one else, so as to make him imagine for a moment that he is in love, and to declare himself, although he really has but the wish to apbease his own jealousy. That is not the sort of a husband which any well wisher of this young woman would desire her to have. After the rout of his rival such a one would be apt to relapse into his old feeling of comparative indifference, probably not to be roused from it until his bride should adopt the same tactics that brought him to terms at first. She would inevitably have to show a preference for some other fellow. if she would receive any degree of conjugal attention. But then, alss, she would learn to her sorrow the difference between the jealous lover and the jealous husband. The one is usually a pitiable and humble supplicant; but so far as experience is known the other is an So bid good-by to this laggard, and may our

He may be naturally jealous. It may be

correspondent find a genuine, irrepressible enduring admiration whose intensity shall animate fitly the happy state of wedlock.

> Overcome by Another's Suffering From the Chicago Priba

"It grieves me to give you pain, Mr. Ferguson, but I fearlt can never be. Try, try to forget ma."
"I'll gry, Miss. Laura." replied the young man, in a melancholy, hopeless way. "Absorbed in the vortex of business as I abail be henceforth. I may be able to still the clampor of my sching heart, and banish your sweet image from my tsind."
"Then you contemplate going into business:"
"I have made arrangements." he said in a hollow voice, "to open a large retail confectionery store."
"Oh, George" exclaimed the heautiful girl wildly as she flung herself into his arm, "the sight of your saftering is more than I can bear. I am yours!"

"On the Beath of a Young Lady,"

Born in Chicago, the idol of her parents and the loy of friends are passed a happy shidhood and for your youth it has passed a happy shidhood and difficulty of the liver, resulting in periodic abscesses deranging her mind and wearing away her delicate creatiants.

INDIANA BONDS DON'T GO.

The German Savings Bank Hestiates About Accepting Those for Which It Bid, State Treasurer Lemcke of Indiana, who came to New York a few days ago with \$1,400,-000 worth of new bonds of that State in his satchel, which had been awarded to the Gorman Savings Bank of this city upon a bid that included a considerable premium, is in a peck of trouble. The bank hesitates about taking

the bonds, on account of an alleged technical defect in the law passed by the last Legislature authorizing the issue. Treasurer Lemeke has got the opinion of Attorney-General Michenor got the opinion of Attorney-General Michenor that the bonds are all right, and that the bank would be perfectly safe in taking them in spite of any technical defect, so long as there was no fraud involved. The bank officers, however, still hesitate. There have been several conferences between Treasurer Lemcke and the bank officers, and also between the Treasurer and Winsiew, Lanier & Co. who are the financial agents of the State, and through whom the bonds were floated. At the office of these bankers it was said yesterday that the bonds were refectly good, and that there was no doubt that they would be successfully negotiated, whether the bank took them or not. The trenble did not arise from any vital detect in the issue, but from carelessness in the drawing of the bill suthorizing fit.

If the attempt to dispose of the bonds should fall, it would probably be necessary to call an extra session of the Indiana Legislature, as the money is absolutely necessary to need current expenses of the State and Interest on other bonds. The Legislature will not meet in regular session again until 1891.

The German Savings Bank already holds half a million dollars worth of Indiana State bonds, said to have been issued under a law similar to that authorizing the present issue. The officers of the bank deny that there is any defect in the bonds they hold. that the bonds are all right, and that the

THE PANAMA CANAL

A Little Work Still in Progress, but Most of the Workmen Leaving.

PANAMA, March 25 .- M. Jacquier has received a cable despatch from M. Brunet, the official liquidator of the canal company in Paris, in which the latter says that the Slaven Contracting Company has terminated its inbors, and that the canal company will take charge of all the contracting company's factories, work, and materials.

The Jacob Company will continue its works. The contract with Messrs. Artigue, Sondereg-ger & Co. for the work at Bohio has been recinded. The Société de Travaux Publics has resumed its contract and is delivering materials. Messrs. Artigue, Sonderegger & Co. continue the work at Culebra, as do also Baratoux, Letellier & Co. at La Boca. The Fiffel Company and Erzinger, Dephieux, Gattler & Co. have received orders to stop work.

A number of great contracting firms have stready had their contracts reseinded, and the company is taking possession of the shops, the materials, and the work which has been executed. The steamers leaving the 1sthmus have carried away Jamaicans and other West Indian islanders, Venezuelans, and others to the number of 6,000. It is believed an equal number of others will leave as soon as means of transportation are offered. One steamer alone, the Jamaican, took 1,460 Jamaicans for Chill. but two or three have also left Panama for Chill. but two or three have also left Panama for Chill. but two or three have already returned from there saying that they prefer to proceed at once to the United States, where they feel they will be better off.

Owing to the great poverty and scarcity of fuel empty houses along the line of the canal work are being torn down and the lumber in them is being utilized for cooking purposes. continue the work at Culebra, as do also Rara.

SUNBEAMS.

-Iowa farmers last year raised enough

-Moths of some kinds are said to change polor to match the food that they happen to eat. A goat moth enclosed in a box lined with pink tissue paper turned from gray green to pink, and when a white lining was put in the box the moth became white.

-New Hampshire farming property is not very valuable nowadays. A farm of fifty scres in Springfield, with a decent house and barn in good re-pair, with meadow land that cuts enough hay for two cows and a horse, and with a good wood lot, was lately

-A "rambling courtship" was described by a young man in Creydon, defendant for breach o promise, as "walking out with a young woman to see i the dispesitions would suit each other, and to see whether at the right time anything would come of it." He claimed to have conducted arambling court hip only, —Mr. Barnum ought to go down to Ar-

lington, Mass., and look at Frank Nichola's horse. It was raised on Cape Cod. is red in color, and weights 600 pounds. A description of the beast reads thus: "It resembles a cow when looked at from one direction, a mule from another, has the tail of a mule, but not the ears, and no mane, except a ridge of curly white hair Its body is covered with a short woolly substance." -The Welsh schooner Pursuit, Capt.

Liverpool, for Carloway, distant 410 miles, late las September. She got as far as Stoaneway, within fifty miles of her destination, on Oct. 23, but since then been so driven about and damaged by storms that she has just reached her port of destination, baving been almost six months on the way. The mate dropped dead during a gale, but the rest of the crew were well

There is a family in Waterboro, Me., that

is certainly blessed with perfect health and immunity from accidents. David Scribner of that town is in his 80th year and his wife is but two years younger. They have been married sixty-five years and have three chil dren living, the eldest being upward of 60 years of age. These children all have children of their own and grand children, and in the whole line of descent, from Mr. an Mrs. Scribner to their great-grandchildren, no death has

-On the northern face of Castle Peak, Nevada, is a furrow out this winter by a snowalide. The slide started from a point on Mount Scowden high enough to overlook the intervening ridge. As it went down the mountain it increased in volume until it eached the timber line, and there it cut a furrow 10. ing for half a mile along the base of the peak. Where it finally stopped a small mountain of huge boulders, earth, and shattered trunks of trees, many of them three and four feet in diameter, blocks a deep ravine

-The latest romance about Alexander, late of Bulgaria, is that while he was being king there he was always attended by a tall and handsome jager, who never left him for a moment and who on several occa-sions interposed between him and danger at great per-sonal risk. At night the jager slept in the antercom of the royal chamber, and at least one plot to assausinate the Prince is said to have been thus frustrated. After the Prince left Bulgaria the jager disappeared, and it has since been discovered that the person was a weman who was desperately in love with the Prince and had sworn to protect him.

...There is war in the jelly business. A year ago forty-three firms formed a trust under which il sheir establishments except fifteen were closed down. and prices, it was expected, would be put up. Two large firms in Camdon, however, refused to go in, and have been making things interesting for the trust. Recently the trust out prices on jelly to 2% and 2% cents a pound, and guaranteed purchasers against any lower prices from outside firms. The two Camdon firms promptly put jelly down to one cent a pound, and sold enough at that rate to give the patrons of the trust ground to demand a rebate of the difference between trust prices and Camden prices. -James Clark, a negro boy of Albany, Ga.

is one of the wonders of the place, because, though never having been taught, he is well educated, a good mathematician and writes a "pretty hand." He burst many books, and says that when he studies a text book and tries to master a lesson he can't understand any thing about it; but at night in his dreams the entire lesson is impressed upon his mind, and he never forgets it. He is described as being "exceedingly absent minded and flighty in his manner, and his far away look gives him the appearance of one who has visions -Joseph H. Rotherman, a carpenter of Connelisville. Pa., has on the back of his neck a birt

mark, crescent in shape and bluish in color. When the moon is turning its first quarter the mark becomes red dish and begins to swell. As the moon grows older the mark becomes redder, and the flesh swells correspon When the moon is full the crescent on Rother man's neck is bright red, and the flosh assumes a horn like roll over two inches in thickness at the largest part. gradually tapering to a point on the shoulder. As the moon wants the mark decreases in size and color until it again becomes a bluish crescent-shaped mark. -The South Sea Islanders who fied in dis-

may when they saw a white man take off one of his icre could hardly be more astounded than the two Matabele chiefs if they swallowed all the yarns that were told them during their recent visit to London. They were assured for instance, by their humorous guide, when they witnessed the acrobatic performances at one of the theatres, that such feats of strength and aguity were fo theatres, that such feats of arreign and again, we desired a li Englishmen before they could aspire to be warriors, and that the gentlemen in tights were merely undergoing the training needed to fit them for the arm?. The audience had attained perfection in alerial manneuvres and ground and lofty tumbling, and were morely applicating the young aspirants who were arrives for training. There is some greater to believe this ing for excellence. There is some reason to believe the whopper was taken with considerable to some female, the chiefs remarked dryly, as he pointed to some female the chiefs remarked the substance "I did not know the er was taken with considerable sait for one gymnasts among the athletes: "I di English made seldiers of their woman."